

ARIZONA: Santa Rita Mountains, under shelter of dry rocks, May 20, 1884, *Pringle*. Exposed south slope of Mule Mountains, January 1, 1913, *Goodding* 1387.

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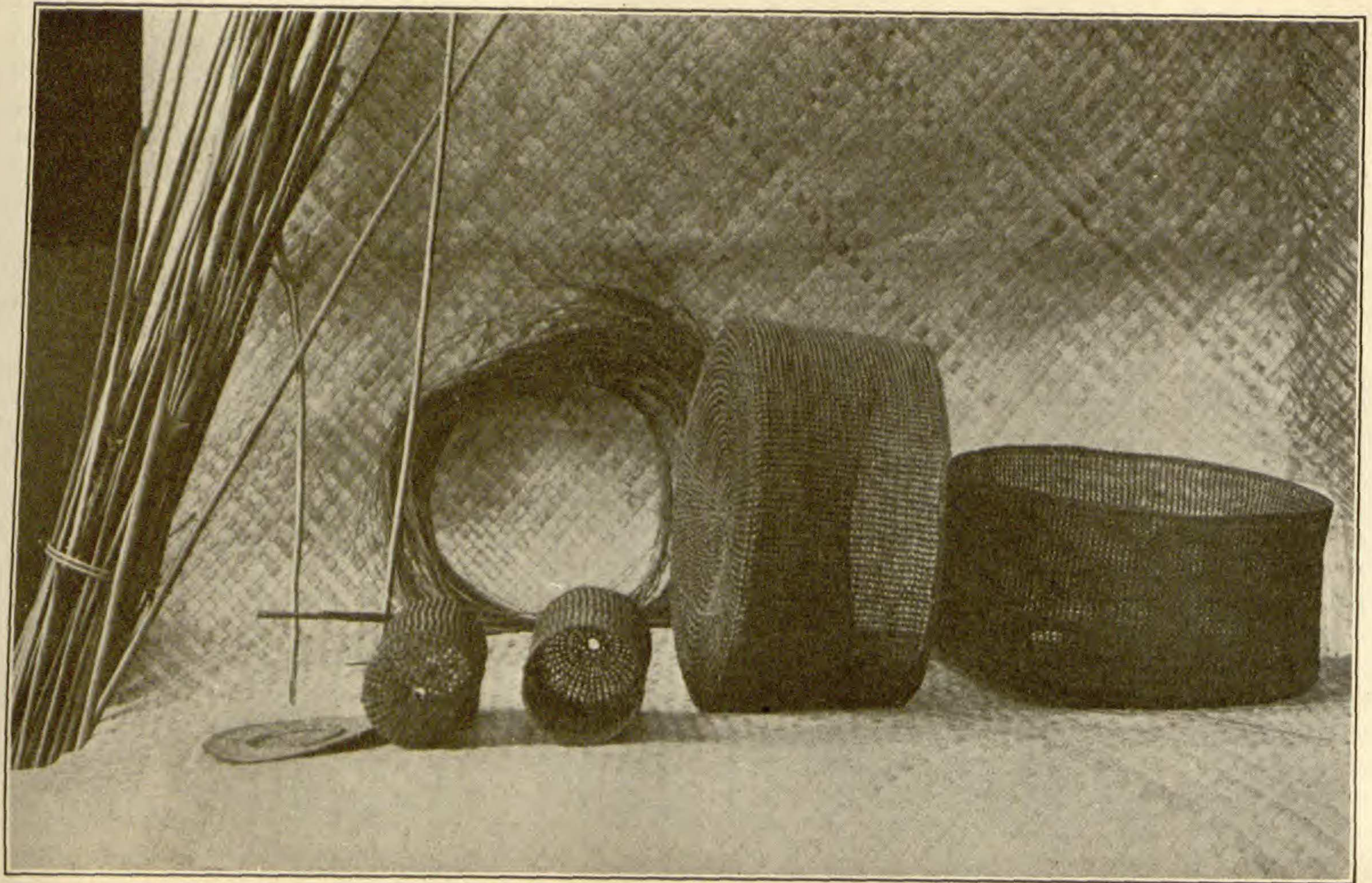
## Fern Hats and Fern Cigar Cases

R. C. BENEDICT.

The title and illustration answer nearly all the purposes of description. It only remains to inform any one interested where these articles may be obtained, the proper circumstances for wearing them, and the kind of fern used and method of manufacture. I am mainly indebted for my information to Mr. Percy Wilson of the staff of the New York Botanical Garden who brought back the specimens from a collecting trip in the East Indies made over ten years ago.

The fern used is a member of the family *Gleicheniaceae*, the first record for the occurrence of which in the United States was made by Mr. Maxon in the *JOURNAL* last year (Vol. 4: No. 1.). The particular species used is *Dicranopteris linearis* (Burm.) Underw. The illustration shows at the left some of the long leaf stalks of this species before anything has been done with them. A little to the right of the stalks, leaning against the background (a native Javan sleeping mat made from *Pandanus*) is a coil of the fibers which have been extracted from the leafstalks preparatory to weaving them into hats, etc. The machinery used in this operation of preparing the fibers for weaving is to be seen at the left front, and consists of part of the top of a tin tomato can, with numerous holes of various sizes. The fibers are prepared for weaving by drawing them through successively smaller holes in the tin instrument until they are of a satisfactory size for weaving.

The cigar cases are designed to hold cigars, but are made mainly to sell to tourists. They would seem to



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have some defects when compared with a modern humidor. The hats, Mr. Wilson tells me, are all the go for evening wear by the older men when attending dances or other festivals; at least that was the case ten years ago. They would thus appear to be analogous to our silk or opera hats. As to the kind of dances practiced or the remainder of the costume I have no information.

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### Fern Notes

GEO. L. MOXLEY

The season of 1914 has slipped away all too soon. I have not been able to do much of what I had hoped. But now at the end I will try to gather up the fragmentary results and set them forth in some sort of order.

Early in February, I began bringing home clumps of *Adiantum Jordani*, *Gymnopteris triangularis*, and *Pellaea andromedaefolia* for my fernery. I also put some of the best plants in press. These I got from nearby hills.

On May 30, I made a trip into the San Rafael Hills, the same range visited by Prof. T. J. Fitzpatrick and myself the previous May 30, but I visited a different canyon from the one we followed. On this trip I did not find so many species of ferns as we did the previous year, but those I found were more plentiful. The species included *Pellaea ornithopus*, Hook., *Dryopteris rigida arguta*, (Kaulf.) Unde., *Adiantum Jordani*, C. Muel., *Polypodium californicum*, Kaulf., *Cheilanthes Californica*, (Nutt.) Mett., *Gymnopteris triangularis*, (Kaulf.) Unde.

On September 3 I visited another part of the same range of hills and found *Cheilanthes californica* still growing in some of the shaded ravines in spite of the dryness of the late season. Also noted *Dryopteris*